

CHLAMYDIA

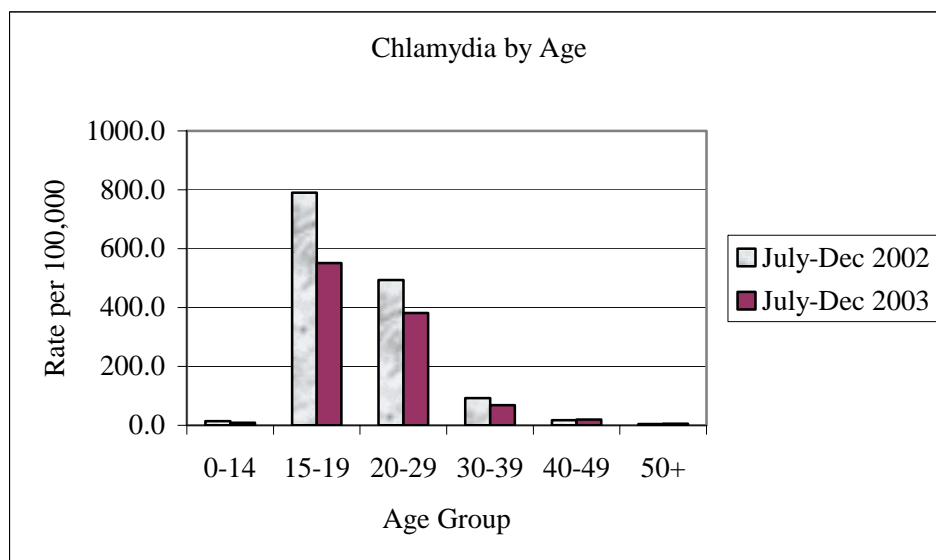
During July-December 2003, there were 4122 reported cases of Chlamydia, a decreased number compared to the same period in 2002 (5550 cases). This represents a 26% decline for Chlamydia cases. The case rate has also declined from 163.2/100,000 to 121.2/100,000.

A. Age Distribution

Ninety-nine percent of Chlamydia age information was known for July-December 2003 and for the same period in 2002. For both reporting periods, the 20-29 age group represented the largest proportion of cases, with 48% for the second half of 2002 and 50% for the second half of 2003. The highest case rates, however, occurred in the 15-19 age group, with 790.7/100,000 in 2002 and 551.0/100,000 in 2003 – this represents a 30% decline. The case rates for the 20-29 group also declined from 493/100,000 to 381.2/100,000 (23% decline). The only increases were found in the age categories of 40-49 (17.8/100,000 to 19.9/100,000, a 12% increase) and 50+ (4.7/100,000 to 5.7/100,000, a 22% increase).

Chlamydia Cases by Age

Age Group	Population	July-Dec 2002		July-Dec 2003	
		#Cases	Rate	#Cases	Rate
0-14	828,962	114	13.8	76	9.2
15-19	254,828	2015	790.7	1404	551.0
20-29	545,677	2690	493.0	2080	381.2
30-39	565,165	524	92.7	387	68.5
40-49	518,008	92	17.8	103	19.9
50+	687,938	32	4.7	39	5.7
Unk	0	83	.	33	.
Total	3,400,578	5550	163.2	4122	121.2



B. Gender Distribution

For both the second half of 2003 and the second half of 2002, the number of Chlamydia cases occurred predominantly in the female gender, with 80% females for 2003 and 83% for 2002. The case rates for both genders have declined: for males, 55/100,000 to 48.4/100,000 (12% decline) and for females, 270.5/100,000 to 193.3/100,000 (29% decline).

Chlamydia Cases by Gender

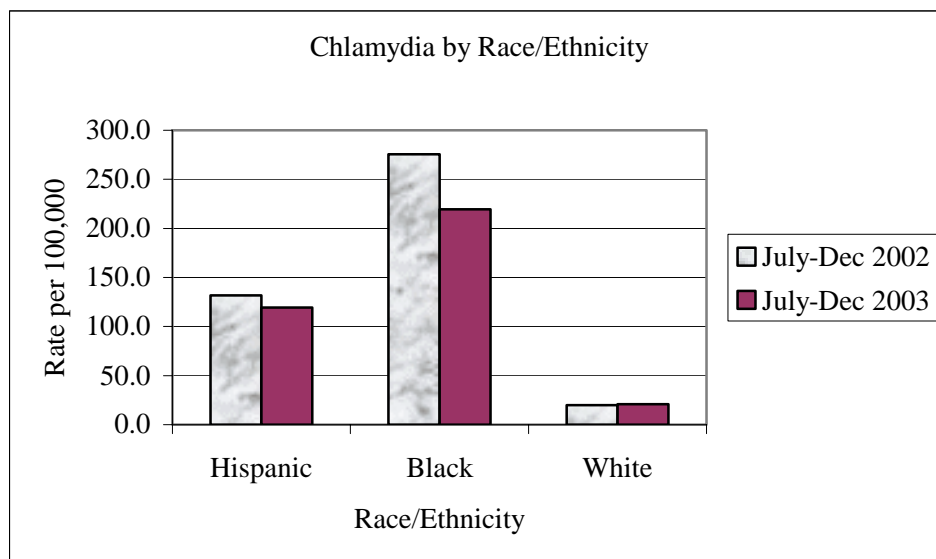
Gender	Population	July-Dec 2002		July-Dec 2003	
		#Cases	Rate	#Cases	Rate
Male	1,693,882	931	55.0	820	48.4
Female	1,706,696	4617	270.5	3299	193.3

C. Race/Ethnicity Distribution

For this current reporting period, 74% of Race/Ethnicity information was known for Chlamydia cases, compared to 63% over the same period in 2002. Blacks accounted for the largest proportion of cases, with 31% for July-December 2002 and 33% for July-December 2003. Following the same trend, Blacks also had the highest case rates, although the rates have declined from 275.5/100,000 to 219.3/100,000 (20% decline). The Chlamydia case rate for Hispanics have also declined from 131.8/100,000 to 119.5/100,000 (9% decline). Meanwhile, rates have increased for Asian/Pacific Islanders (9%) and Whites (5%).

Chlamydia Cases by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Population	July-Dec 2002		July-Dec 2003	
		#Cases	Rate	#Cases	Rate
Hispanic	1,119,751	1476	131.8	1338	119.5
Asian/Pac Isl	174,418	43	24.7	47	26.9
Black	619,694	1707	275.5	1359	219.3
White	1,432,264	284	19.8	297	20.7
Oth/Unk	54,451	2040	0.0	1081	0.0



D. Race/Ethnicity by Gender Distribution

For males, Blacks accounted for the largest proportion of Chlamydia cases for both reporting periods and the rates have decreased from 125.5/100,000 to 117.7/100,000 (6% decrease). For both Hispanics and Whites, the rates have increased: from 38.7/100,000 to 43.8/100,000 for Hispanics (13%) and from 6.1/100,000 to 7.8/100,000 for Whites (28%).

As mentioned previously, Chlamydia cases are predominantly in the female gender, at approximately 80%. For females, Blacks also accounted for the largest proportion of Chlamydia cases, but the rates have decreased from 399.1/100,000 to 302.3/100,000 (24% decline). For Whites, the rates have stayed relatively the same (33.2/100,000 to 33.3/100,000) and for Hispanics, the rates have decreased from 233.1/100,000 to 201.9/100,000 (13% decline).